

WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Great Dreadnaught Arkansas Rapidly Nearing Completion.

Can Fire Greater Broadside Than Any Ship Afloat—Also Rapid-Fire Guns and Torpedo Tubes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—Splashed with the traditional bottle of champagne, the battleship Arkansas, the largest warship ever constructed in this country, was launched Saturday afternoon from the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J. Miss Mary Macon, daughter of Representative Macon, of Helena, Ark., was the sponsor.

There was one unusual feature, the absence of an official delegation representing the state government of Arkansas. The failure of Governor Donaghey or other official representatives to attend was due to a controversy between the governor and the navy department over the date of the launching, the governor wanting to have the affair postponed so the state could make adequate arrangements to send an official party.

There was, however, quite a large delegation of Arkansians present. It included Representative and Mrs. Macon and other members of the Arkansas congressional delegation. The navy department was officially represented by Beekman Winthrop, assistant secretary, and a long line of rear-admirals and other officers.

Following the launching the officials of the company entertained the guests at a luncheon in one of the big buildings of the plant.

The dimensions of the latest and largest addition to the navy are:

Length over all, 562 feet; beam over armor, 93 feet 2-5/8 inches; draft, 28 feet 6 inches; displacement, 28,000 tons.

The contract for the ship calls for a speed of 20 1/2 knots an hour.

When completed, the Arkansas will have the greatest broadside gun power of any ship afloat. The main armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns, mounted in six heavy armor protected turrets. For defense against torpedo boat attacks, there will be a battery of twenty-one 5-inch rapid-fire guns. There also will be two submerged torpedo tubes and ten small guns. The total weight of broadside fire will be about 11,000 pounds.

The Arkansas will be turbine-driven, and will have 28,000-horsepower. The vessel will be fitted for a flagship and her complement will consist of 85 officers and 1930 men. The keel of the Arkansas was laid last January and at present the vessel is about 60 per cent complete.

BIG STRIKE IS OFF.

Largest Chicago Clothing Firm Takes Back Garment Workers.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The backbone of the great strike of the garment workers, which resulted in the shedding of blood and great suffering among the 45,000 idle in Chicago, was broken Saturday night when the largest of the firms involved, which employs 10,000 workers, reinstated all their striking employees without discrimination.

The action of this firm is likely to be followed by all the other establishments whose employees are on strike.

The agreement was reached by a joint conference board of the strikers and the firm and was adopted by the strikers at their various meeting places. All grievances are to be adjudicated by an arbitration committee, the committee to meet immediately. The arbitration committee is also to prescribe a way to settle all future disputes.

There is little doubt that the partial settlement effected will be the basis for all settlements and that within ten days the strike will have entirely ceased.

The strike has been in progress since October 7. The loss to Chicago has been enormous.

Bad Fire Sweeps Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man.—Winnipeg was visited by the worst fire of years and for a time it had apparently gotten beyond control of the firemen. It started in the Kelly building. The flames spread to several small buildings across the street and they went down like kindling wood. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. Chief Buchanan says he cannot tell where or how the fire started, for the whole building was on fire when the department arrived.

Portuguese Strike Ends.

Lisbon.—The strike of railroad employees of Portugal which began on January 11 is ended. This probably will result in a peaceful settlement of the commercial disturbance occasioned by the walkout of thousands of men in sympathy with the railroads. The railroad men have been granted an increase of 11 cents a day, 20 days' leave of absence annually on full pay, and a working day of nine hours.

Spaniards Go to Havana.

Seattle.—The Waterhouse-Weir liner Orteric, just launched from an English shipyard, is under contract to carry 1500 Spanish emigrants for the Bilhau to the Hawaiian islands. From Honolulu the Orteric will proceed to Seattle, arriving here on May 15.

PHOSPHATE BEDS FOUND.

Government Has Rich Deposits in Western Montana.

Washington.—Phosphate beds, believed to be of great commercial value, have been discovered in western Montana, according to a bulletin from the United States Geological Survey.

The deposits are on public lands near Butte, Mont., which have been withdrawn from entry, pending congressional legislation as to their control and disposition. Rock phosphate hitherto was not believed to be present in Montana and it was only in the classification of certain lands by the geological survey to determine whether they were of a mineral character that the streak was located.

As it was not considered desirable to call public attention to the fact before the Government had had an opportunity to withdraw from entry these lands, no detailed prospecting has been done. The geological survey believes that the area is large and it is thought that the bed may be five or six feet thick.

H. S. Gale, who has written a pamphlet soon to be issued by the geological survey, says of the deposit that they "are almost, if not quite, identical with those occurring in the great phosphate fields a couple of hundred miles to the south, where the beds have a workable thickness of four and a half to six feet."

It is the hope of the survey officials that the large areas outside of that actually examined by Mr. Gale, may be underlain with phosphate. The possible tonnage, therefore, may be large, as a square mile underlain with a three-foot bed of phosphate, will contain about 5,760,000 tons.

HONDURAN REBELS GAIN.

Government Forces Loss Seven More in Stubbington Fight.

Ceiba, Honduras.—Truxillo was captured by the revolutionists Tuesday, after a hard skirmish with the small squad of government soldiers. The government lost seven killed, including Mayor de Plaza. Twelve were wounded.

Three hundred government soldiers left Ceiba this afternoon for Nueva Armenia, 28 miles east, where they expect to meet the revolutionary army which is said to have left Truxillo Tuesday evening on a march toward Ceiba.

A report reached here yesterday that the revolutionists had taken Tela and were marching toward Ceiba, but the action of the commandant in sending practically his entire force to Nueva Armenia would indicate that he does not expect an attack from the west.

At the sight of the Bonilla forces it is believed that one-half or more of the government troops will join the former. The sympathy of the citizens of Ceiba is plainly with Bonilla and he would have little trouble taking this port.

BOMB FALLS FROM AIR.

Army Man Drops Explosive on Aviation Field.

Aviation Field, San Francisco.—For the first time in the history of aviation in this country, according to army officers here, a loaded bomb was dropped from an aeroplane on Camp Selfridge field today and exploded. The experiment was made by Lieutenant Crissy, of the Coast Artillery, flying with Philip Parmelee in a Wright biplane.

At a height of 475 feet Lieutenant Crissy released the shrapnel shot, aiming at a clear spot of ground near the lower end of the field. A puff of smoke as the missile struck, showed the success of the experiment. The shot was capable of wounding within a radius of 70 yards, and great care was exercised in selecting the place for dropping it.

Lieutenant Walker, of the Eighth Infantry, also was carried aloft today for the purpose of taking photographs and making observations. Walter Brookings took him up in a Wright biplane, and at a height of about 1000 feet Lieutenant Walker made six snapshots with his camera of Camp Selfridge.

The field was rain-soaked, but the bird-men had no difficulty in ascending. Air conditions were excellent and many interesting flights were made.

Big Swindlers Are Landed.

Hot Springs, Ark.—After carrying on for more than a year a successful bank swindling scheme through which bankers and business men on the Pacific Coast were fleeced of sums ranging from \$250 to \$2500, Roy R. Thorpe, alias George S. Stimpson, was arrested by Pinkerton detectives at Hot Springs, Ark.

Among the heaviest losers in the operations of the Thorpe gang are the Merchants' National Bank of Portland, a Seattle bank, three banks at Walla Walla, one at Tacoma, two in Nevada and two at San Francisco.

Blast Kills 5, Maims 4.

Niobrara, Neb.—Five persons were killed and four injured in an explosion which occurred here at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday night. The fire which resulted from the explosion burned to the ground a three-story frame hotel owned by Michael Kendall. The explosion was caused by a leak in a gas plant in the cellar of the hotel. It is thought that all the injured will recover.

Biplane Outraces Auto.

Shreveport, La.—J. A. D. McCurdy, in his biplane, outdistanced an automobile in a five mile race, covering the course in five minutes and seven seconds. McCurdy went to a height of 3700 feet and after remaining in the air 25 minutes described what is known as the spiral tower descending.

DOINGS OF OREGON STATE LEGISLATURE

LET VETOED MEASURES GO.

Fight Against Further Discussion of Disapproved Measures.

State Capitol, Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—Senator Bowerman will probably be one of the leaders in an active opposition which will develop next Tuesday against the consideration of any of the 35 vetoed bills which have been returned from the Governor after the last regular session. He declares that these bills are all dead, that a special session, intervened between the last regular session and the present session, and that the bills should have been voted upon at the special session.

The constitution in Section 15 of Article V provides that the bills be acted upon at the "next session." There is no mention of regular session, and it is the contention of Bowerman that plainly the legislature should have voted upon them at that time. In the meantime the bills have gone to the printer to be prepared for next Tuesday, when they come up as a special order of business. That is, the house bills have gone, but the senate bills are locked up in the desk of the chief clerk. He is away and his assistants are seriously considering breaking into the desk, as it will be necessary to hurry the 23 senate bills to the printer in a short time if they are to be in readiness by Tuesday.

House bills vetoed by Governor Chamberlain were principally relating to increases of salary for various county and district officers, Chamberlain exercising his prerogative in connection with all of these. Other vetoes of house bills were in relation to appointment of a board of trustees of the McLoughlin Home at Oregon City, a horticultural bill and other minor measures.

There were 23 senate bills vetoed. These included bills relating to examination before securing a marriage license; defining vagrancy; registration of voters; exemption of bonds from taxation; making it a misdemeanor to circulate false statements concerning the condition of a bank; publishing delinquent tax lists; defining the boundaries of Coos and Curry counties; relating to fishing near fishways; providing for preparation of a syllabus of Supreme Court cases; Dr. Owens-Adair sterilization bill; providing for organization of new counties and a number of bills in reference to salaries for county officers.

BOOST NAVAL MILITIA.

Bill Introduced in House Provides For Board of Five Members.

Salem, Or., Jan. 11.—Establishment of the Oregon Naval militia on a basis corresponding to the United States navy in the way of the national guard corresponds to the United States army is provided for in a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Abrams, of Marion, and to be introduced in the Senate by Joseph, of Multnomah.

It creates a naval board of five members, to be appointed from the ports of Oregon, but not more than two from the same port. The standard force is to consist of such number as the board may determine, but may not be less than 200 or more than 1000, except in cases of tumult or invasion, when the number may be increased as the governor may deem necessary.

The uniform and discipline of naval force of the state is required to conform to the United States navy, with such difference of insignia as the federal authorities may direct. The term of enlistment is two years, and the men may be required to do cruise duty for two weeks in each year. During such time the men are to be paid \$1 per day and the officers the same as regular naval officers receive. It is made a misdemeanor for any employer to discharge one of his employees because the latter served in the militia.

The naval board is to serve without pay. It will audit accounts and direct expenditures. The captain, who is the chief officer, is to be chairman of the board, which will hold quarterly meeting at headquarters in Portland. Members of the board will be ranked as lieutenant commanders and hold office four years.

The officers named are a captain, commander, four lieutenant commanders and lieutenants of various grades.

GOVERNOR WEST INAUGURATED.

Senate Without Chaplain—Many Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

Salem, Or., Jan. 10.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage in the hall of representatives at the state capitol, Oswald West took the oath of office as governor of Oregon this afternoon. President Ben Selling of the state senate presided over the joint session of the two houses at the inauguration and the oath was administered by Chief Justice Eaton.

The reading of a long message from Jay Bowerman, late acting governor, preceded the delivery of Governor West's inaugural address. The new governor was heartily greeted upon his appearance in the hall and his clear-cut speech was received with applause.

State May Scrub Pupils.

State Capitol, Salem, Or., Jan. 12.—Keep school children clean by a compulsory process, require that they carry no disease by dirt into the schools with them and that they be free from vermin, are ideas fostered by Senator Chase, of Coos, who will either introduce a bill to this effect himself or will arrange to have it incorporated in a bill to be introduced by the legislative committee of the State Teachers' Association.

The senate having opened two sessions without prayer, realized its need this morning and invited the ministers of Salem to petition the throne of grace in its behalf. An effort to have a law digest furnished each senator at \$7.50 each was turned down. Many bills were introduced, the more important of which was that fixing the length of firecrackers at not to exceed 2 1/2 inches, providing for rotation of names on election ballots and permitting counties to build pauper hospitals.

The house met for about an hour this morning, creating an opportunity to open the flood-gates for the reception of bills and hearing the announcement of additional committees from Speaker John P. Rusk. Seventeen proposed measures reached the clerks desk with a couple of score in preparation.

In the house only matters of routine nature were taken up. There was a flood of bills, the first being against white slavery, the second to abolish capital punishment and the third to make June 12 Columbus day. Shortly before 2 o'clock Senators Joseph and Oliver and Representatives Mahoney, Eaton and Shaw escorted the members of the supreme court to the speaker's rostrum and a few minutes later Senators Bean and Miller and Representatives Bonebrake, Buchanan and Derby brought Governor-elect West to the house.

ASYLUM HEAD DROPPED.

Nothing for Eastern Oregon Superintendent to Do at Present.

Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—All recommendations as to legislation for the new branch insane hospital at Pendleton will be made to the legislature directly by the State Board instead of Dr. J. D. Plamondon, who was removed from the position of superintendent of the Eastern Oregon Hospital this afternoon. It is expected these recommendations will be made next week. The State Board, including Governor West and State Treasurer Kay, accompanied by Superintendent Steiner of the asylum here, Architect Hazlettine of Salem and Chief Engineer Murphy of the asylum, left tonight for Pendleton, where, tomorrow, the will go over the site and make a thorough investigation of the work proposed to be done.

Mr. Hazlettine has not been retained by the board in any way to draw plans, but accompanies it that he may have ideas as to recommendations that may be made in the way of legislation.

The board, as expected, refuses to change the stand taken several weeks ago, that a superintendent for the new institution is not needed until the institution is practically completed. Immediately following the appointment of Plamondon by Bowerman, State Treasurer Kay said the appointment was premature and that the new board considered such an appointment unnecessary.

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

\$100,000 For Astoria Celebration—Ewing Advocates Beaten.

Salem, Or., Jan. 11.—After short sessions this morning, in which little was accomplished beyond the introduction of bills, both houses of the legislature adjourned until Monday. Then the real work of the session will begin with the announcement of committees. The first printed bills made their appearance this morning. Bills appropriating an aggregate of \$149,000 made their appearance in the two branches today. The largest is \$100,000, proposed to aid the centennial celebration of the settlement of Astoria. Others call for \$25,000 for investigation of fruit and plant pests, \$20,000 for a bridge over Snake River and \$4000 for a burial plot in Portland for soldiers of the Spanish-American war.

At the end of the week's work the Senate has a total of 36 bills and the House has only 26. House members are expected to pour in a flood next week after the committees are named.

The Senate today passed a joint resolution calling on Congress to submit a constitutional amendment for election of United States Senators hastened to the basement, words darting from her fingers, and Superintendent Taylor instantly told the teachers to marshal the children.

The expected fight over a committee on committees, intended to deprive Speaker Rusk of the fruits of victory, did not come in the House. The insurgents still declare that they intend to make the fight.

Snake River Span Aid Asked.

Salem, Or., Jan. 13.—With an emergency clause on the end of it, a bill was introduced in the senate by McCulloch, of Baker, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000, to be used jointly with a similar appropriation from the state of Idaho in the construction of a bridge across Snake River from some point near Riggins, Or., on the Northwestern Railroad, or some point near Brownlee, on the same railroad.

The disposition of the funds will be left in the hands of the County Judges of Baker in Oregon, and Washington in Idaho, and a third person to be selected by the judges.

Five Salmon Days' Catch.

Salem.—The first bill relating to the salmon-fishing industry made its appearance in the house. It was introduced by Representative Chatter. The principal feature of the bill is that provision which prohibits fishing for salmon with other than hook and line in the Willamette River and its tributaries south of the suspension bridge at Oregon City. It also limits to five the number of salmon to be taken in a day by any one person.

OIL TRUST GRILLED.

Kellogg Makes Seathing Argument For Dissolution.

New York.—Painting the Standard Oil organization as bred by oppressing competitors and hanging now as a threatening cloud over the country, Frank B. Kellogg, special assistant to the Attorney-General, pleaded with the Supreme Court to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, as a violator of the Sherman anti-trust law.

He opened the Government's side of the controversy and probably will complete it Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Kellogg spoke for nearly four hours. Mr. Kellogg went over the early years of the Standard's business leading up to the central point of the present controversy—the organization of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1899.

He characterized this reorganization as merely the substitution of one illegal form of holding together the oil companies for another illegal form. The first was the "trust" of 1892, with its several trustees, and the second the "Standard of New Jersey."

"Take away the fear of prosecution by the Government and the Standard Oil Company would put every independent out of business in five years," Mr. Kellogg said.

Mr. Kellogg dwelt upon the "enormous profits" of the companies as evidence of monopoly. The records did not show where all the profits went, he said.

In a summary, John G. Milburn for the Standard Oil, said:

"Dammed for anything, but praised for nothing, is the way the Standard Oil has been treated by the Government. In this record, covering 40 years of business, everything the Standard has ever done is related. It has done some things in strenuous times that it should not have done. That was human. It has done nothing that goes to the issue here."

BLOWN TO BITS BY CHEMICAL.

Four Persons Injured by Explosion on Oakland Ferry.

San Francisco.—A bottle of a chemical compound dropped by or crushed in the pocket of John O. Norbon, a well-known mining engineer, is believed to have caused an explosion on the ferryboat Berkeley, plying between this city and Oakland, which brought instant death to Norbon, seriously injured two other men and created a panic among the 2000 passengers crowding the vessel's decks.

The explosion occurred in the lavatory, in which were four others besides Norbon. Norbon's body was blown into bits. Roy L. Sampson and Edwin Hoffmeister were badly hurt, the latter perhaps fatally. A. C. Miller and Louis Saur were cut and bruised in the wreck of the lavatory, but escaped serious injury. All the injured reside in Oakland.

Norbon was identified at the Oakland morgue by a letter in his pocket and a notebook which contained a list of explosive chemicals, and which are thought to have been carried in a compound on Norbon's person. There were no witnesses of the accident, and the exact cause may never be known.

Norbon resided in Berkeley. He was said to have been well known for his operations in South Africa and Mexico. He had been engaged in mining work for many years in Shasta county, California.

DEAF MUTE GIVES ALARM.

At Signal 225 Silent Children March From Burning School.

New York.—Perfect drill saved 225 deaf and dumb children from the flames Friday night when fire broke out in the upper stories of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, while the 30 instructors were at supper in the basement.

There was no panic and there were no injuries, but the heat and smoke pressed the rearward hard and the police and bystanders vied with one another in helping the last comers to the streets. All orders were given by sign.

Mabel Stone, a deaf mute, gave the alarm. Two passersby, who had seen the roof ablaze, rushed into the hallway and carried her to the street. One look was enough for her. She hastened to the basement, words darting from her fingers, and Superintendent Taylor instantly told the teachers to marshal the children.

Railroads Are Paralyzed.

Lisbon.—Railroad communication throughout the republic remains paralyzed as a result of the strike which went into effect Wednesday. Yesterday the strikers refused to permit the Southern Express to leave the capital. Mail from abroad is reaching here by steamer. The strikers have rejected an offer of a 25 per cent increase in their wages. Representatives of the strikers and the directors of the railroad repeatedly conferred to arrange a settlement of the strike, but their efforts were without result.

Cat's Curiosity Is Costly.

Santa Fe, N. M.—An inquisitive cat caused a \$10,000 fire at Chilili, a settlement in the Manzano Mountains, 50 miles south of Santa Fe. While the family of B. Salas was absent at a dance the family cat overturned a lamp that had been left burning and set fire to the house. Salas' store, adjoining, with its stock of merchandise, was also destroyed. The insurance was small.

Earthquake Kills 204.

St. Petersburg.—A dispatch from Yverny, capital of the territory of Semirychek, Asiatic Russia, says that a violent earthquake occurred January 12 in Kobery in the Fishpek district of the territory and that the bodies of 204 Kirghis have been taken from the ruins of buildings.

OPEN TO AN ENEMY

Coast Might Easily Be Invaded By Any Naval Power.

Navy Is First Consideration—Japan Don't Want Coast, But Would Rule Manchuria.

The Pacific Northwest is more vulnerable than any other part of the United States is the opinion of Brigadier-General Marion P. Maus, of the Department of the Columbia. He expressed his opinion at the Chamber of Commerce banquet at the Commercial Club Wednesday night. General Maus went on to say that if occupied by an enemy, the Pacific Coast would be a great base.

"You are far from the East," continued General Maus. "You have lines of transportation which can be blocked and you can be shut off. I therefore warn you to look to that. Don't forget it. Precaution is a good thing for us."

"This country has great natural wealth and we want to keep it. You don't want to allow the cupidity of a foreign nation to get the better of you. To keep your wealth you should take those precautions which are sensible."

"You who are here tonight are captains of industry and you can, in a way, shape the destiny of your country. You should encourage that protection which every nation should give to its subjects, and that is a competent force; and in this respect I speak more of the navy than of the army. A navy today is more important on the Pacific Coast than an army. Every sensible man knows that, because if you command the sea you prevent any invasion; if you don't command the sea, you invite it."

"You should help everything which tends to the protection of your coast. You want people here and are trying to get them. In after years, when the Pacific Coast is densely populated, this question will disappear. Then you will have the sinews, you will have the people who can protect your homes and firesides. The very steps you are taking to attract people to this country who will come here and settle and develop this country, is the very step which helps the commonwealth of our country. I like to see it."

"Your laws of government of the people by the whole people have attracted the attention of the whole United States. You have freed yourselves from boss rule and dictation."

H. B. Miller, ex-Consul of the United States in Manchuria, who followed General Maus, said that the combination of capital in Japan, under the management of the government, is strong enough to exclude any business interests other than Japanese business interests. Rockefeller tried to gain a foothold and failed, said the speaker; Harriman tried it with his merchant marine, and failed, and James J. Hill tried it with the Great Northern Steamship Company, and failed. Mr. Miller said the imperial household controlled the majority of stock in every large bank in Japan, owned practically all the great steamship lines of Japan and controlled every large industry of the nation.

He went on to speak of the alliance of Japan with Russia in a very short time after the war, Russia taking the north of Manchuria, and Japan the south. Japan, he said, banks with Great Britain and France, is the banker of Russia. This virtually has brought about a four-cornered alliance, said the speaker. He said that although Japan is in sore need of land to produce food for her people, and of iron mines to produce the material for the building of machinery, he had no fear that Japan would attempt to fight America.

But he said he had grave doubts whether the United States would be able to continue to maintain the integrity of China and the open-door policy against these four powers combined.

Storm Wrecks Hangars.

San Francisco.—Heavy wind and rain caused a second postponement of flying and wrought considerable havoc on the aviation field. Great rents were torn in the flapping canvases covering the hangars and the rain beat in on the aeroplanes, soaking the frail craft and threatening danger. The Curtiss mechanicians wheeled them over to the sheds of the Tanforan racetrack nearby and workers in the Wright and Radley camps were kept busy constructing more substantial shelter for their airships.

Salem Man Is Killed.

Cheyenne.—The frozen body of Robert Broyles, of Salem, Ore., was found on the prairie 10 miles from here. In one hand was clasp of a fully-loaded revolver. He had been shot with a weapon of the same caliber, as empty shells near the body testified. Identification was made by Kenneth Martin, a lovingly bearing Broyles' name and a letter signed by him being found on the corpse. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder.

Grace's Aeroplane Found.

Brussels, Belgium.—The Chronique says the wreckage of Cecil Grace's aeroplane has been washed up on the beach at Mariakerke, Belgium. The cap and glasses belonging to Cecil Grace were picked up in the North Sea off Mariakerke about a week ago. Grace has not been seen or heard from since December 22, when he was lost while attempting to cross the English Channel from Calais to Dover.